

## REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Applicants gratefully acknowledge the allowance of claims 1-10.

Reconsideration of the application in view of the following remarks is respectfully requested.

Claims 11, 12 and 15-17 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §102(b) as being anticipated by Seong (U.S. Patent No. 5,771,160) in view of Zak (U.S. Patent No. 5,619,404). Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection.

Applicants invention as reflected in claim 11 is directed to a multiple output power adapter circuit which includes a single output power converter circuit that receives an AC voltage and converts the AC voltage into a single output voltage and also includes a DC to DC converter electrically connected to the single output power converter circuit for converting the single output DC voltage to one or more additional output DC voltages.

Thus, in accordance with claim 11, the single output power converter circuit converts the AC voltage into a single output DC voltage. In contrast in both Seong and Zak the AC voltage is converted into an intermediate DC voltage which is then converted by a DC to DC converter to multiple output DC voltages. The intermediate voltage, however, is not an output voltage. In effect Seong and Zak generate all of their output DC voltages simultaneously while, in the case of Applicant's invention, as reflected in claim 11 the additional output voltages are generated after the first output voltage.

More specifically, in Seong, (U.S. '160) or Zak (U.S. '404), each transformer has two or more secondary winding. Each winding and the circuit at the secondary side generate a single output voltage. Accordingly, all of the output dc voltages are converted from a single transformer at the same time. It is very difficult to design such a multi-output converter.

In implementation of the invention of claim 11, a first transformer only has a single secondary winding. And only a single voltage is generated by the transformer. Then, the single voltage is used to generate different output voltages by the DC/DC converters. It is relatively easy to design a single output converter to generate the single voltage, as well as to design DC/DC converters to generate the additional output voltage. Compared with Seong or Zak, Applicant's invention results in a much simpler design, inexpensive manufacturing, better regulation and higher efficiency.

Applicants respectfully submit that there is no suggestion in either Seong or Zak to modify their respective circuits as set forth in Applicant's claim 11. Accordingly it is

respectfully submitted that claim 11 is not obvious in view of either Seong or Zak or the combination thereof.

Claims 12 and 15 are dependent either directly or indirectly on claim 11 and therefore are patentable for the same reasons as well as the combination with the claim(s) for which they depend.

Claim 13 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Seong or Zak in view of Hua (U.S. Patent No. 6,118,673). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Hua does not cure any of the deficiencies of Seong or Zak as noted above in connection with the discussion of Claim 11. Accordingly since claim 13 is indirectly dependent from claim 11, it is respectfully submitted that claim 13 is patentable for the same reasons as claim 11, as well as because of the combination of features set forth in claim 13 and the features set forth in the claims from which it depends.

Claim 14 stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Seong or Zak in view of Itoh et al., (U.S. Patent No. 5,519,306). Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Itoh et al., does not cure any of the deficiencies of Seong or Zak noted above in connection with the discussion of claim 11. Accordingly, since claim 14 depends indirectly from 11, it is respectfully submitted that claim 14 is patentable for the same reasons as claim 11, as well as because of the combination of features set forth in claim 14 with the features set forth in the claims from which it depends.

In view of the foregoing this application is now believed to be in condition for allowance which action is respectfully requested.

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April 22, 2004

Date of Signature

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